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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

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All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.——PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Dispatch.

To the GENTLEMEN of the VESTRIES in VIRGINIA.

Cassat decus loquentis, si quod vult credi, gemuit.

Withhold your favours when they meet with no returns of gratitude.

GENTLEMEN,

I LATELY took the freedom to give some advice and reprehension to the clergy, though not more with a view to their reformation than with some expectation that it would put my countrymen on their guard against imposition. If there was as much reason for complaint, and the people have been as much injured, as was represented, it behoves all who love LIBERTY and JUSTICE to exert themselves in their behalf; but this will especially be expected from you, as their representatives in ecclesiastical matters, and the guardians of their spiritual privileges. It is to be lamented, that your authority and power is so little adequate to the importance of your trust and your opportunities for usefulness, and still more to be lamented, that so much power and liberty is lodged in the clergy, who shew so great a propensity to change their power into oppression, and their liberty into licentiousness. Nevertheless, small as your authority is, a discreet and circumspect use of it may produce beneficial effects, and independent as the clergy are, their peace and comfort may appear to hang, in some measure, on your favour and indulgence.

That you may be the more ready to listen to an address to you on this occasion, much might be said on the dignity of your office, both as agents for the people and assistants in governing the church of Christ, and also on the importance of different points that come under your decision. Instead of this, I shall content myself with taking notice of the single act of setting a pastor over a congregation, as of sufficient consequence to gain your attention to every rational argument and advice that may urge you to, or assist you in, the performance of your duty. How inconsiderable soever this business may be thought by men who undervalue every thing that does not appear conspicuous in this world, yet in the final day of accounts, when every article of human life will be rated according to its real worth, it will be found that the election of a christian teacher will have a higher value set upon it than many transactions which are alluded to with greater solicitude, and looked upon to be far more interesting, by the generality of mankind. It is evident, from scripture, that preaching is the stated method of proclaiming the doctrines of salvation to men, and also that its efficacy depends almost wholly on the manner of its being performed and the example that accompanies it, so that the character and ability of the minister are according to the plan of providence and system of grace, of nearly the same importance with christianity itself. What a serious thought is this, that the eternal state of many fellow creatures should so much depend on the conduct of one man, and *that one man should depend on your appointment!* With what deliberation and enquiry, with what anxiety and circumspection, must a truly conscientious man, warmed with benevolence, and softened with humanity, proceed to an act of such everlasting consequence to his countrymen, to his friends, to his neighbours, to his relations, when the social tie is the strongest, and the union the most intimate! If the competition for a parish lay between two clergymen of such equal parts and piety that the difference would affect the future state of but a single person, would it not demand your utmost care and study to make the happy choice? Nay, if the difference between two candidates were so small as to affect only the degree of future happiness in one individual, and that individual were the most inconsiderable person you represent, certainly his pains could be reckoned too great to find out the superior of the two; for the smallest and seemingly most trivial circumstance, when it comes to be cloathed with infinite duration, acquires a value that sets it above the most prized possessions that have but a temporary existence. But where there is all the reason in the world to think there is a very great inequality among ministers of the gospel, and that while some by their knowledge, their zeal, and exemplary lives, shall *turn many unto righteousness*, there are others, who by their ignorance, their indolence, or unchristian practices, shall lead men into error and perdition, what words can express the precaution and scrutiny that should be employed in distinguishing the one sort from the other?

No more, I presume, need be urged to procure the attention of every considerate vestryman to whatever may be offered in regard to the discharge of his great trust, as well as that particular part of it that relates to the choice of a pastor. It must be owned that the time allowed for your determination is so soon elapsed, and those who solicit are often so little known, and have so great interest in disguising, that you must sometimes be unavoidably deceived. What encreases your difficulty in this matter, too, is, the great liberty many gentlemen take in recommending clergymen to vacant parishes when they know very little of them, and many times when what they do know affords no reason to think them fit to teach or govern a christian society. Setting aside the iniquity of this custom, with respect to its hurtful influence on religion, it is really astonishing that men of sense and reputation, who in other things adhere punctually to honour and truth, should in this case so shamefully violate truth, honour, and fidelity. I dare say there are at this time not a few clergymen who have been of signal disadvantage to the people that have procured a reception into their parishes merely by carrying vouchers for their merit from gentlemen of character. What a pity it is, that any man should make use of his credit to do so great an injury to his fellow men, and to those, too, who rely most on his veracity and judgment! Nor is it less strange that this practice should bring so little reproach on persons who would have been justly disgraced had they been as culpably accessary to the temporal damage of mankind; an incontestable evidence this of the little regard that has been paid among us to religion, and the purity of the church of England.

But let not these difficulties discourage you, but rather incite you to greater prudence, integrity, and diligence, in the discharge of your weighty trust; and the less confidence you find there is to be put in the intercession of others, the more sedulous should you be in taking the advantage of personal interviews with the candidates for your parishes, by carefully examining their principles and inspecting their conduct. To do this, you must see how necessary it is that you yourselves should be well acquainted with the laws, tenets, and government, of the church to which you have solemnly subscribed to be conformable, and without the knowledge of which you cannot act the part of faithful vestrymen. You must be convinced of this, when it is considered that your office plainly requires you to interrogate candidates freely and particularly about the plan they intend to proceed on in their ministerial exercises, the doctrines they intend to preach, the interpretations they put on the articles of the church, the duties they think incumbent on clergymen as to private labours among their parishioners, the discipline they intend to practise, and to put such other questions as may sound their religious notions and give you an insight into their real characters. It will be requisite, moreover, to observe whether they be well versed in the scriptures, and are fond of discoursing on divine subjects, whether they try most to learn the state of religion and the most likely means of promoting it among the people, or are most inquisitive about the value of the salaries and the certainty and improvements of the glebes. You must expect that the more wary and strict you are with them the more artful and industrious impostors will be at dissimulation. But it is extremely hard for an ignorant man to appear knowing, or for a knave to personate the honest man, under the eye and examination of a discerning judge. If the mask does not drop quite off, it will slip aside sometimes and let you have a glance at their faces, which will embolden you to go on in your search, till you can, in a becoming manner, tear it off and expose the tall visage of the wolf.

I cannot help giving you some caution, particularly against those gentlemen who come from the north part of Britain. The church of England has been greatly prejudiced by adopting the discarded sons of the kirk of Scotland, and we have reason to regret that deposition in that church has not hindered some from enjoying a benefice in this province. Besides these, we have suffered much from others, who despairing of admission into the ministry of their national church, through insufficiency or immorality, and being pressed with poverty and hunger, post up to London, crying to the bishop, each one in the language of the generation of Eli, *put me, I pray thee, into one of the priest's offices, that I may eat a piece of bread.* We are likewise in danger from another class of persons that revolt from that communion, who are captivated by good living and allured by the superior secular advantages of the priesthood in our establishment. They come from their native country over into this in the character of private tutors, and by residing in gentlemens families, where they get more meat at one meal than they used to do in half a year, and drink more wine than in their whole lives before, grow fat, lazy, and proud, and losing in point of religion and conscience, as they gain in flesh, apply for holy orders in the church of England, that they may at once perpetuate their good fare and get rid of the trouble of earning it. This is not spoken from the least prejudice against a nation renowned for learning, industry, and frugality, nor against a church that has been often applauded for orthodoxy and purity, nor against converts to episcopacy from rational conviction and the desire of doing good, who ought to be held in the highest esteem, but from a regard to the interests of religion, and disdain at those mercenary and voluptuous wretches *who sell their birthright for a mess of pottage*, and become a burden to our society and a scandal to the established church. If their lives may be a testimony in favour of my allegations, I believe it might be shewn that the clergy from that quarter are, and have been, by far the most worthless of any among us, the old ones commonly turning out to be sots or misers, and the young ones paltry coxcombs or ignorant clowns.

Let us now consider the clergy as possessed of the living and the care of the people, and see what treatment is due to them: If they are zealous and active in the duties of their function, preaching constantly and fervently, visiting and watching over their flocks, practising and promoting all public, domestic, and private duties; if they faithfully declare the doctrines of christianity, and by example, exhortation, and reproof, endeavour to bring men to obey its precepts: if they shew themselves more anxious about the salvation of sinners than the collection of their salaries, and seem more ambitious of *adding to the church such as are to be saved* than of augmenting their worldly possessions and rising to worldly honours; if they give these proofs of their integrity and soundness in the faith; no respect or encouragement can exceed their desert. But it is needless to urge you to this; there is no danger of your being defective in rewarding the meritorious. A faithful, laborious minister, acquires the greatest influence imaginable over his congregation, and is sure of almost every favour he thinks fit to ask. This is so true that it may be safely averred that the comfortable situation of unworthy clergymen in all countries is owing, in great measure, to the zeal and merit of their predecessors, who procured so much confidence, and were so much in the affections of the laity, that they were indulged with powers and privileges which descended, without their good qualities, to those that succeeded them. No one, I fancy, can think it probable, if the legislature were now to fix the maintenance of ministers, with their eyes on the present set, that one fourth of what they now receive would be thought due to them.

Leaving, therefore, those worthy divines, who are sure of having justice done them, and cannot be treated with too much kindness and reverence, let us turn to those of the opposite column, and see what they deserve at your hands: It is too commonly thought that unfaithful clergymen are entitled to esteem and respect from the sanctity of their office, and that their faults should be overlooked to keep up the dignity and usefulness of the priesthood. This is a mistaken and pernicious notion; the sacred function is dishonoured by the ill conduct of those who occupy it, not by the contempt and punishment of that ill conduct, and the dignity of the priesthood can be preserved only by shewing such men to be unworthy of it. If you have clergymen fixed upon you, who preach as seldom and as short as they well can, *when they should be instant in season*, out of season, who are shy of conversing on religious topics *when they should be examples of believers in word and conversation*, who do not visit and inspect their flock when *they should teach from house to house, and reprove, rebuke, and exhort, with all long suffering and doctrine*, who omit the orderly and pious government of their families, and do not direct their parishioners to the use of domestic duties, when *they should rule well their own houses*, and ought *to pray for the families that call not on the name of God*, whilst they abstain from the most gross immoralities; if they are chargeable with these, or such like deficiencies, do they deserve the name of evangelical pastors, or are they entitled to the favour and esteem of honest christians? Do they not rather challenge your indignation and contempt? When they thus disgrace the church they belong to, defraud the people of the instruction due to them, and disregard the vows they have made to God at their assumption of holy orders, and the covenant they solemnly though secretly formed with yourselves at their induction, when they betray so much unfaithfulness, injustice, and impiety, are you not bound in duty to your Maker, to your constituents, and to yourselves, to withhold every discretionary advantage and emolument? Is it generous, is it just, to levy unnecessary taxes on the people to gratify men who plainly shew they care nothing for them; to buy new glebes, build and repair houses, and run the people to other costs, for the ease and convenience of ungrateful men, who will grow more negligent as they grow more independent, and more vicious or griping as they grow more wealthy?

I am persuaded that many of you, gentlemen, have been lavish in your bounties to the clergy purely from a principle of liberality and humanity; but it has been a mistaken or misapplied principle; it has been exercised towards a few, to the detriment of many; towards a few who had no claim to your favour, on the score of merit, to the detriment of many, who have given up part of their property to be disposed of by you, and who have entrusted you with the management of their most important concerns. I would not insinuate that the clergy, because they neglect duty, have no right to justice; but that the people have an equal right to it. And does justice require that the clergy should have all the reward, when they perform but part of the labour? Or does it allow that the people should perform but part of the labour? Or does it allow that the people should pay the whole stipend, when they receive but part of the instruction? As the whole stipend, when they receive but part of the instruction? As the building and purchasing of glebes, is what lies most in your discretion, purchasing, and building on glebes, is what lies most in your discretion, in rewarding the clergy, you ought to manage that matter, with all the art and economy possible, and with a steady regard to the interest of the people; it should, like the last piece of gold in the purse, be husbanded to the best advantage. So long as you have this in reserve, you will probably be treated by your incumbents with good manners and civility, at least as gamesters are complaisant and courteous to those who have any thing more to lose; but as soon as they have got the whole booty, flight and laugh at the unfortunate. For your own sakes, then, I would advise you never to put yourselves into such a state, that you have no favour to bestow, or the minister has none to ask. You will take notice, I am speaking all along of those clergymen who are deficient in the duties I have specified. Such shew so little conscientiousness in the discharge of their office, that no charity can oblige a man to think a principle of conscience carried them into the ministry. It is too plain they were moved by a prospect of the living; and therefore you must not expect to mend them, or make them more conscientious, by feeding their lucrative appetites. Indeed, it is hard to say what good end can be served by giving fruitful glebes, and fine buildings, to unobserving clergymen. If any of you have one that is imperious and assuming, can you think you will abate his pride by encreasing his independence? If you have one that is sordid and covetous, do you imagine you will lessen his avarice by enlarging his flock, and giving him greater means of enriching himself? If you have one that is lazy, and likes not to turn out to attend his church, and go among his parishioners to instruct them, is it to be supposed you will make him more willing to go abroad by granting him such land, buildings, and conveniencies, as will render his situation more commodious and comfortable at home? Besides these considerations, the interest of the laity is to be carefully regarded. Prudence does not more forbid unnecessary grants to idle clergymen than justice forbids unnecessary taxes on the injured laity. It would seem, by the conduct of many of the clergy, as if they thought, like some absolute monarchs, that their function was instituted merely for the benefit and support of such persons as themselves, and not for the good and happiness of the society they live upon. But I hope, gentlemen, the more they neglect and undervalue the people, the more tender you will be of their rights and possessions; and the more slow they are to communicate instruction, the more solicious you will be to keep back the reward.

The salaries settled by law, with the glebes and perquisites annexed, were deemed both a genteel living, and competent reward, for worthy men, who should perform all the duties, and answer all the purposes, the legislature had in view when they were making provision for the clergy. It was thought that the laity could well spare a part of their commodities for the great benefits of a christian ministry, and that the clergy, thus disentangled from the cares of the world, might *give themselves wholly* to the proper business of their station; and if matters had so turned out, if the laity had received all the services due to them, and if the clergy had taken occasion, from their happy circumstances, to shake off worldly concerns, and to employ all their time and abilities in serving *the flock over which the Holy Ghost had made them overseers*, it would have been reasonable and right they should have had their full allowance. But as the clergy make so light of their obligations, and so pervert and misapply their stipends, their time, and their talents, and as the laity are deprived of so great a share of the expected advantages, it may justly be expected that you should give all the redress in your power to the sufferers. I do not mean that you should break through the bounds of the law, but that you should act so cautiously and scrupulously as to do the most strict justice, and make all possible savings to the people. This would be prudent and laudable if you acted only for yourselves; but when you act for others, it is your indispensable duty. If your bestowing every thing you legally can would be a *full* compensation to the clergy for the performance of all their duties, I am sure it is not in your power to bring down their emoluments so low as to make them no more than a *just* compensation for what they actually perform. If 16,000 pounds of tobacco, marriage and funeral-sermon-fees, with the best glebe and improvements in the colony, are an adequate satisfaction for the discharge of every parochial duty, to what a mere pittance would strict equity reduce the income of those who content themselves with barely preaching a short sermon once a week?

After what has been said, may I not apply to those of you, who have it now, or may hereafter have it, in contemplation, to purchase new, or add to or repair, old glebes, with this reasonable entreaty, that you would consider whether you have the concurrence and approbation of the people, and whether the minister you now have acquits himself so faithfully as to deserve it. If these enquiries result in favour of your intentions, and to the honour of your pastor, I congratulate both you and him on your mutual felicity. May you reward and revere him, and may it provoke his gratitude, and encrease his usefulness. But if the sentiments of the people, and the character of the incumbent, are found to militate against such a measure, I must say, that honour and fidelity, reason, conscience, and religion, forbid the prosecution of it, and that no consideration whatever can justify you in giving away the property of the people to support an unprofitable minister in indolence and ease. *Consider what I say, and the Lord give you understanding in all things.*

I am, GENTLEMEN, yours, &c.

A CATHOLIC CHRISTIAN.

LONDON, *July* 1.

BY the last vessels from Boston, in New England, very satisfactory advices of the peaceable disposition of that long distracted town have been received by the merchants here. The invoices that were thrown aside immediately on the receipt of Hancock's frantic oration have been taken up again; goods are shipping, and several vessels will, in the space of a few weeks, sail for Boston. Yet still it is thought that bills, to a considerable amount, drawn by merchants in Boston on their correspondents in London, will remain unanswered; for our men of business have begun to be cautious how they advance money for people whose payments are very precarious and insecure. It is also imagined, that if Boston continues quiet, and passes the expected compensation bills, that the port will not only be opened, but that there will be no restriction laid on any of the wharfs, as to shipping or landing of goods.

It is much reported that the Americans have at last come to a resolution of soliciting the assistance of some power, which is not yet known. This report, it is said, has indeed very much embarrassed the premier, who, it is thought, is now really in a wood, and does not know which way to proceed.

The artificers of several of the dockyards, it is said, now work double days, which looks as if Lord North did not confide so much in French protestations as the world says he does.

Early on Saturday morning a whole length etching of a first lord of the treasury, suspended by a *cord de cire*, was found hanging to the knocker of a certain house in *Downing Street*, with the following inscription: "May such be the fate of all reformers of the religion of their country!"

A gentlemen wondering to Charles Fox, the other day, why lord North was not afraid of going through such an unconstitutional measure as the late Quebec bill, "You may depend on it, says the other, he has got an *absolution* for it."

Lord North being asked one day if he thought it now possible to remove the young king's aversion against the ministry, "O yes (replied his lordship) a bribe made of gold and silver will as easily purge him of that as a vomit will his stomach."

The Algerines have at this time a dispute with the Dutch and Spaniards as well as every court. The latter have given orders for the Dutch admiral to go down immediately with a proper force to demand an explicit answer for their conduct.

The Olive, Cadey, from Sierra Leone to Philadelphia, with 170 slaves on board, has been blown off the coast of Virginia in a hard gale of wind, and obliged to bear away for Bermudas, but before she reached the latter place, the ship unfortunately took fire by some accident, and was burnt down to the water's edge, when the long boat, and the captain, with some of the crew and slaves, were either drowned or perished in the flames.

The late rains and fine weather have brought the grass so very forward in the country that they are now in several places busy mowing, which is sooner than has been known for many years past. It is almost incredible what crops there are; therefore the monopolizers of hay last year now begin to carry woful countenances, as they have overstood their markets, it being generally thought that hay will be twenty shillings a ton lower than it has been this last winter.

By a letter from a gentleman of veracity at Cadiz we are informed, that after a council of war held at that place, orders were given for fitting out ten ships of the line with the utmost expedition.

A letter from Amsterdam mentions, that the forces of Spain, according to the list lately published, amount to 156,000 men; in former reigns they did not exceed 80,000 men.

The Blundell, Dawson, of Liverpool, is lost on the bar of Bonny, with 300 slaves.

We are informed the service for the 5th of November is to be entirely new modelled; that celebrated investigator of historical facts, Sir J. D. having undertaken to prove that the horrid scheme, intended to have been executed on that day, was not a catholic, but a protestant contrivance.

July 4. Private letters from Boston give us rather an unfavourable account of the state of that town, in a mercantile view. The generality of the faction have little trading intercourse with England, being mostly composed of men who are engaged in smuggling companies, or mechanics; yet there are some merchants among them, but these merchants are mostly indebted in England, are violent party men, and attribute the non-payment of their debts to the threepenny duty on tea, and to the exercise of the just rights of the British legislature over them; therefore the merchants who either will not, or cannot, make remittances, the smugglers, the mechanics, and those who are fascinated with the extravagant notion of independency, all join to counteract the majority of the merchants, and the lovers of peace and good order. Seditious committees have been appointed, who have endeavoured to influence the other colonies to shut up their ports, to ruin themselves, and to starve the West Indies, in order to enable the herd of faction at Boston to conquer ungrateful England. In this extraordinary scheme, the unsuccess of the Boston rebels has been adequate to the folly of the proposal. Some of the other colonies have publicly declared that they will not enter into any non-importation agreement with the people of Boston, because the faction of that town had most infamously deceived them in a former agreement of the same kind. What the Boston faction themselves have published, concerning the colonies of Rhode Island and New Hampshire joining in their frantic scheme, is partly true. Those colonies have verbally joined the Bostonians; but, if we can credit private letters from Boston itself, it is not expected that those colonies will observe in practice what they have promised in writing; and there are also letters in town, from merchants who constitute part of the faction (that is to say, the honest and the misled part, whose eyes are now partly opened) and they declare, amidst their asseverations of defending what they call their rights and privileges, that they will take proper care not to be cheated by their brother confederates, as they were in the last non-importation agreement. From this intelligence we may readily conceive that no consistent, permanent, or vigorous measures, will be adopted by the Boston rebels; for where there exists a suspicion, in the minds of men acting together, of a want of faith among themselves, or, to speak in plainer terms, where one party of them expects to be cheated by the other, in such an association, unanimity cannot long subsist, more especially as their confederacy is fundamentally wrong and unwarrantable; a house built upon a sandy foundation, and divided against itself, cannot stand. Such are the contents of many letters from Boston by the two last vessels, and such advices have had a proper effect, or at least, it is supposed, will have, on the merchants here, as several vessels, that were expected to sail in a few weeks for the Massachusetts, will either be obliged to remain here, or to sail in ballast. Private letters also mention, that some owners of vessels have laid up their ships, on the supposition that the English merchants will not ship any goods till the faction has submitted, and till the blockade is withdrawn. Other letters hint, that those who are called merchants have in contemplation a removal to the banks of the Ohio and the Mississippi, as in such remote regions they will have little chance of hearing from their friends in England. In general, the private accounts bear the complexion of the writers; some, who wish for the opening of the port, are nevertheless, well pleased that such an effectual measure has been taken, as the most seditious now begin to feel their own littleness, and have also drawn upon themselves the reproaches of the more moderate; and as some of the heads of the faction have no concerns in lawful trade, the majority of the merchants complain much against them for involving the town in such distress. It is likewise said, that if the act had been conditional, and if, upon their voting the compensation for the tea, its operation would have been prevented, that the money would have been instantly granted, for the real cause of all the rebellious insolence committed at Boston was, the continued assurances sent to Boston by their agent that Britain was too enfeebled, and administration too timorous, for to take any spirited measures to repress them. The fatal effects of listening to such insidious advices are now clearly seen by every person possessed of common sense. The public accounts, which the faction have published from their friends (as they mistakenly call them) in London, give us the strongest evidence of the base falsehoods employed to mislead the ignorant people of Boston. Amongst these many pages of falsehoods, we shall only select one article, which is, "that when the regiments were ordered to embark for Boston, many of the officers resigned their commissions, refusing to be the instruments of oppression." This may serve as a specimen of the encouragement which the factious miscreants here infuse into the Bostonians on purpose to seduce them. Another piece of admirable advice given them, by some knave here, is, "that as their port was to be blocked up, it would be wise in them not to pay any of their debts to this country." Thinking men now will not be surprized that there have been the most unjustifiable commotions and insurrections in Boston, as they find that the people whom the Bostonians confide in, and entrust with the management of their affairs here, have written their correspondents the *well established truth* of the officers resigning their commissions, and also sent them the honest advice not to pay their just debts!

July 7. The captain of a ship arrived from Kirkwall, in the Orkneys, brings an account, that on the 10th of last month upwards of 150 sail of Dutch vessels rendezvoused in Braila Sound, and from thence proceeded on the herring fishery.

A correspondent says he wishes the framers and advisers of the Quebec bill were obliged to walk from Whitechapel to Hyde Park Corner naked, tarred, and feathered, if so *small* a punishment was equal to their crime; and it must be droll, he says, to frame to one's self the thane and jefferies walking in procession among the *feathered race*.

Plenty (says sir William Temple) begets wantonness and pride; wantonness is apt to invent, and pride scorns to imitate. Liberty begets stomach or heart, and stomach will not be constrained. Thus we come to have more originals, and more that appear what they are; we have more humour, because every man follows his own, and takes a pleasure, perhaps a pride, to shew it. This pride and wantonness, resulting from plenty, now reside only in high life.

What was said by the greatest writer of his time in the year 1692 may, it is feared, bear an application to our own. There are no where so many disputes upon religion, so many reasoners upon government, so many refiners in politics, so many curious inquisitors, so many pretenders to business, and state employments, greater porers upon books, nor plodders after wealth, and yet, no where more abandoned libertines, more refined luxurists, extravagant debauchees, conceited gallants, more dabblers in poetry, as well as in politics, philosophy, and chymistry.

A great foreign physician called our country, almost a century ago, the region of spleen. This may arise a good deal from the great uncertainty and sudden changes of our weather in all seasons of the year; and how much these affect the heads and hearts, especially of the finer tempers, is hard to be believed by men whose thoughts are not turned to such speculations. This makes us unequal in our humours, inconstant in our passions, uncertain in our ends, and even in our desires.

A correspondent, who has the best intelligence from the colonies, assures the public that the people there will most undoubtedly suppress all trade which can in any shape have benefited this country. He remarks, that this must go deeper towards destroying our national security, and strike deeper at national credit, than any warlike declaration from France or Spain could do; that with the aid of America we might bear our present burthens, and many more; without them we must sink with a millstone about our necks, even without a contention with any European neighbour; nor can we hope the spirit of Choiseul will be at rest when we give him so certain an opportunity to compleat our ruin.

July 9. Friday se'nnight, at Boroughbridge fair, in Yorkshire, two clothiers, from the West Riding, were prevailed on to make an exchange with a sharper, or smuggler, by giving him cloth to the amount of ten pounds, for which they were to receive three bags of tea and three half-anchors of geneva; but how great was their mortification to find about a quarter of a pound of tea, at the top of each bag, and underneath, chopped hay, sand, and bran. Each of the half-anchors had a thin tube fixed within the bunghole, which contained a sample of good geneva, of near a pint in quantity, the rest pure element.

The late spirited resolutions of the Americans hath thrown the king and minister into a dreadful quandary.

A correspondent, in the Public Advertiser, addresses himself to Mr. Grieve in the following manner, on account of his late attempt to be sheriff of London: "And so, Mr. Grieve, you really had no other motive in the world for desiring to be sheriff but to relieve the modest livery of London from the cruel tyranny of a wicked minister!

My good Mr. Grieve,
How could you conceive
That you could be shrieve?
Or can we believe
That you could relieve,
Except with good beeves,
Such a parcel of thieves!"

Yesterday lieutenant governor Robert Eden, esquire, governor of Maryland, who arrived from thence on Tuesday evening for a few weeks, in order to take over his lady and family, waited on his majesty at the levee, being introduced by the master of the ceremonies, and was very graciously received.

As a proof that the king of Prussia is greatly in the interest of Great Britain, it is positively said that a great sum of money has within these few days been sent him from hence, in order to enable him to compleat some scheme he has long been concerting; and that, if found necessary, it will be followed by more.

The principal reason assigned for the king of Prussia's professing himself a friend to England is, because we gave him no interruption in his late proceedings in Poland, which, at one time, he very little expected from us.

A rider to a wholesale tradesmen, lately arrived in town, says, that in the several counties and corporate towns he has lately been in, executing his commissions in the course of this summer, he finds that tar and feathers will bear a good price next spring, and be a good commodity; as the inhabitants of the several corporate towns, where he has been in the west, are determined to tar and feather every wight who voted for the Quebec bill, if they presume to come and offer themselves as candidates at the next general election, as a mark of their detestation, and while they can do no more, they think to shew that it will, at least, they say, prevent the assurance of macaroni gentry, who at present compose the house, and who voted for it, to offer themselves, as the smell of tar will be worse than death to their delicate constitutions.

On Saturday afternoon a countryman was inveigled into a public house in Chancery Lane by two fellows, who pretended an acquaintance with him, and said they would treat him with share of a pot of beer. While they were drinking, one of them produced cards, and offered to cut for a shilling, on which the countryman suspecting them, got up to go away, but they insisted he should pay for the liquor, and on his refusal, they began to threaten him; on which he gave them both a severe drubbing, and then left them to pay the reckoning.

Early on Sunday, the 26th of June, John Upson, of Woodbridge, in the county of Suffolk, glover, who was committed to the castle for felony a few days before, hanged himself in his own room with his garter. The coroner's inquest sat on the body, and brought in their verdict *non compos mentis*. The following verses were found wrote in a prayer book lying by him:

Farewell, vain world, I've had enough of thee,
And now am careless what thou say'st of me;
Thy smiles I court not, nor thy frowns I fear,
My cares are past, my heart lies easy here;
What faults they find in me take care to shun,
And look at home; enough is to be done.

A gentleman at Lambeth having repeatedly had his greenhouse robbed of different plants, was resolved at last to find out the thief, for which purpose he put a small man-trap against one of the windows, which he supposed the rogue came in at, but to his great surprize, the next morning, he found his own son dead in it, being caught by the neck.

We are assured that the Active frigate, which arrived at Portsmouth about 3 weeks ago from Boston, brought orders to several merchants in Bristol for goods to a considerable amount; the principal people of that place being sincerely disposed to continue on an amicable footing with Great Britain, and using their utmost endeavours to keep the factious rabble in order. Four of the ringleaders, it is said, are ordered to England in irons. There is great reason to believe, therefore, that the port will soon be opened, and that trade will again flourish in that quarter of the world.

Tuesday morning a squeamish journeyman tailor, in the neighbourhood of Lincoln's Inn Fields, for a trifling wager, eat seven buttered roles, and drank one pennyworth of beer. He was allowed one hour to do it in, but, like a true son of liberty, erected on his exalted throne, he valiantly performed the arduous task, and became master of the roles in exactly forty five minutes.

Famine in masquerade, behold thy portrait here,
Seven mighty butter'd roles, one pennyworth of beer,
Devour'd he, nor seem'd he yet to thrive,
Tho' all cramm'd down in minutes forty five.
Amaz'd the standers by! Time cry'd, as ambling on,
Phantom, I dread thee, thou art famine's son!

July 11. *The late affair at Plymouth, which ended so unfortunately, and so contrary to expectation, having occasioned much discussion, and given rise to a contrariety of opinions upon the subject, it is thought proper to give a detail of the transaction; the public may be assured that it comes from the best authority: Mr. Day (the sole projector of the scheme, and, as matters have turned out, the unhappy sacrifice of his own ingenuity) employed his thoughts for some years past in planning a method of sinking a vessel under water, with a man in it, who should move therein for a certain time, and then, by his own means only, bring himself up to the surface. After much study, he conceived that his plan could be reduced into practice; he communicated his idea in the part of the country where he lived, and had the most sanguine hopes of success. He went so far as to try his project in the broads near Yarmouth; he hired a Norwich market-boat for his purpose, sunk himself 30 feet under water, where he continued during the space of 24 hours, and executed his design to his own entire satisfaction. Elate with this success, he then wanted to avail himself of his invention. He conversed with his friends, perfectly convinced that he had brought his undertaking to a certainty, but how to reap the advantage of it was the difficulty that remained. The person in whom he confided suggested to him that if he acquainted the sporting gentleman with the discovery, and the certainty of the performance, considerable bets would take place as soon as the project should be mentioned in company. The sporting calendar was immediately looked into, and the name of Mr. Blake soon occurred. That gentleman was fixed upon as the person to whom Mr. Day ought to address himself; accordingly Mr. Blake, in the month of November last, received the following letter:*

SIR,

I have found out an affair, by which means thousands may be won; it is of a paradoxical nature, but can be performed with ease; therefore, sir, if you chuse to be informed of it, and give me one hundred pounds out of every thousand you shall win by it, I will very readily wait upon you and inform you of it. I am myself but a poor mechanic, and not able to make any thing by it myself without your assistance. Your's, &c. J. DAY.

Mr. Blake had no conception of Mr. Day's design, nor was he sure that the letter was serious. To clear the matter up, he returned for answer, that if Mr. Day would come to town and explain himself, Mr. Blake would consider of the proposal; if he approved of it, Mr. Day should have the recompence he desired, if, on the other hand, the plan should be rejected, Mr. Blake would make him a present to defray the expences of his journey. In a short time after Mr. Day came to town; Mr. Blake saw him, and desired to know what secret he was possessed of: The man replied that he could sink a ship one hundred yards deep in the sea, with himself in it, and remain therein for the space of twenty four hours, without communication with any thing above, and at the expiration of the time rise up again in the vessel. The proposal, in all its parts, was here to Mr. Blake; he took down the particulars, and after considering the matter, desired some kind of proof of the practicability: The man added, that if Mr. Blake would furnish him with the materials necessary, he would give him undue demonstration. A model of the vessel in which he was to perform the experiment was then required, and in three or four weeks accomplished, so as to give a perfect idea of the principle upon which the scheme was to be executed, and indeed a very plausible promise of success, not to Mr. Blake only, but many other gentlemen who were acquainted with the invention. The sanguine wish, that Mr. Blake, agreeably to the man's desire, advanced money for the construction of a vessel fit for the purpose. Mr. Day, thus assisted, went to Plymouth with his model, and got the men at that place to work upon it. The pressure of the water, at 100 feet deep, was a circumstance of which Mr. Blake was advised, and touching that article, he gave the strongest precautions to Mr. Day, telling him at any expence to fortify the chamber in which he was to weigh against the weight of such a body of water. Mr. Day set off in great spirits for Plymouth, and seemed so confident, that Mr. Blake made a bet that the project would succeed, reducing, however, the depth of water from one hundred yards to one hundred feet, and the time from twenty four to twelve hours. By the terms of the wager, the experiment was to be made within three months from the date; but so much time was necessary for the preparation, that on the appointed day things were not in readiness, and Mr. Blake left the bet in. In some short time afterwards the vessel was prepared, and Mr. Day still continued eager for the carrying of his plan into execution; he was chiefly at the idea of dropping the scheme, and wished by an experiment to convince Mr. Blake that he could perform what he had undertaken. He went from Plymouth that every thing was in readiness, and found to astonish the mortal Mr. Blake arrived. Induced by this promise, Mr. Blake set out for Upon his arrival a trial was made in Cawsand Bay, where Mr. Day the flow of the tide for six hours, and six more during the ebb of fixed all the time in the room appropriated for his use. A day for determination was then fixed, the vessel was towed to the place Mr. Day provided himself with whatever he thought necessary, went vessel, let the water into her, and with great composure retired constructed for him, and shut up the valve. The ship went gradually in twenty two fathom water, at two o'clock on Tuesday in the afternoon to return at two the next morning. He had three keys, or messengers, he could send to the surface at option, to announce his situation every appearing, Mr. Blake, who was near at hand in a large, began some suspicion; he kept a strict look out, and at the time appointed the keys nor the vessel coming up, he applied to the Orpheus frigate, sent off the barge for assistance. The captain, with the most ready supplied him with every thing in his power to search for the ship. Mr. Blake, so extraordinary situation, was not content with the help of the Orpheus only, he made immediate application to lord Sandwich, who happened to be at Plymouth, for further relief: His lordship, with great humanity, ordered a number of hands from the dockyard, who went with the utmost alacrity, and tried every effort to regain the ship, but unhappily were not successful in this unfortunate affair. Mr. Blake had not experience enough to think of all possible contingencies, and has only room to lament the credulity which he showed to a projector fond of his own scheme, but certainly possessed of real worth to guard against the variety of accidents to which was liable. The gentleman has unfortunately shortened his days; he was not influenced by any lady; he confided in his own and for his ill-fated hazard upon his own ingenious notions.

A letter from Paris, dated July 1, says: "As an instance of his majesty's justice and care of his subjects, the following is related. His majesty was walking a few days ago in his gardens at Marli, he met some poor women who had been weeding in the garden. The day being hot, he was moved with compassion for these poor labourers, and asked them how much they earned a day. The women, not knowing the king, answered him, "Alas, sir, but six sols a day, and that, too, when the price of bread is so very high." The king, to whom it appeared very suspicious, sent immediately for the head gardener, desiring to see his much expence he was at in the course of the year. The expence was brought in, when it was found that twenty sols per day was charged for each labourer. Monster! said the king, how can you behave so cruelly to your fellow creatures? And ordered him to be brought to justice before the police."

It is thought that the death of a late nobleman will occasion many chancery suits, as the reversions which were granted by his children, on his death, to several of the sons of Levi, are most of them subject to be set aside in a court of equity.

July 12. By a vessel just arrived in the river, from Lisbon, we learn that the Portuguese troops are all in motion, and that 11 ships of war were fitting out in the Tagus when she left that place.

Since the troops arrived in Boston, there have been great desertions amongst the soldiery, which the Americans greatly encourage, being the surest method to weaken us, and strengthen themselves.

Since the Quebec bill passed, our two august houses, by the accounts received from Dover and Harwich, there are no less than 7000 Jesuits arrived in this kingdom.

A CHARACTER by lord Chesterfield.------There is a man, whose moral character, deep learning, and superior parts, I acknowledge, admire, and respect; but whom it is so impossible for me to love, that I am almost in a fever whenever I am in his company. His figure (without being deformed) seems made to disgrace or ridicule the common structure of the human body. His legs and arms are never in the position, which, according to the situation of his body, they ought to be in; but constantly employed in committing hostilities upon the grace. He throws any where, but down his throat, whatever he means to drink, and only mangles what he means to carve. Inattentive to all the regards of social life, he mis-tunes or mis-places every thing. He disputes with heat, and indiscriminately. Mindless of the rank, character, and situation, of those with whom he disputes, and absolutely ignorant of the several gradations of familiarity or respect, he is exactly the same to his superiors, his equals, and his inferiors, and therefore, by a necessary consequence, absurd to two of the three. Is it possible to live such a man? No. The utmost I can do for him is to consider him as a respectable Hottentot!

An address of a very singular nature is said to have been presented to a great personage, on Friday last, by a person of some eminence from the other side the Tweed.

By authentic intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope, where one of the ships arrived which sailed with captain Cook to the South Seas, we are informed, that they explored in vain to the southward, in search of a continent, and therefore bore up for New Zealand, where they had landed, but had lost a lieutenant and two men, who by venturing too far into the country, had been cut off by the Cannibals, and devoured; that in consequence of this loss, they had dispatched a second boat, the whole crew were massacred, roasted, and eat, by the savages; the next boat having only a miserable spectacle of their bones, after the human repast. From thence they sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, and speedily will pursue their voyage home. No very material circumstance further passed in the course of their expedition.

Nothing, says a correspondent, but a speedy war, and change of ministry, can possibly save this country; for it is better, says he, to run the chance of war, plundering or being plundered by the enemy, as the fortune of war may happen, than of being plundered at home by a Scotch and popish ministry, laughing, at the same time, at a weak and infatuated minority.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable member of the Virginia *assembly to his correspondent in* London, *dated* Williamsburg, May 20.

"Infinite astonishment, and equal resentment, has seized every body here, on account of the war sent to Boston. It is the universal determination to stop the exportation of tobacco, pitch, tar, lumber, &c. and to stop all importation from Britain, while this act of *hostility* continues. We every day expect an express from Boston, and it appears to be almost contestibly certain that the above measures will be universally adopted. We see, with concern, that this plan will be most extensively injurious to our fellow subjects in Britain; nor would we have adopted it if we had left us any other way to secure our *liberty*, and prevent the total ruin of ourselves and our posterity to endless ages. A wicked ministry must answer for all the consequences. I hope the *wise* and *good* on your side will pity and forgive us. The house is now pushing on the public business for which we were called here at this time; but before we rise our measures will be settled and agreed on. The plan proposed is simple five; it is wise, and I hope, under God, it will not fail of success. America possesses *virtue* unknown and unfelt by the abominable tribe of corruption, who planned this *weak* and *wicked* enterprize.

July 13. *Letters from Lisbon, dated the 18th of June last, mention* within a fortnight upwards of forty sail of ships from America, all with corn, had arrived there, which they were in hopes would greatly relieve the markets.

In a private letter from Holland is the following passage: "From a manœuvres of the king of Prussia, our politicians prognosticate, that the theatre of war will be enlarged, that the war which is kindled on the continent between the Russians and the Porte will embroil other powers, and kindle another war, which may possibly be more general and prove more fatal than the present.

A few days since a cause was tried at Guildhall upon the strength and of a policy of insurance upon the life of the late Mr. H--------, the for M--------n. Among other evidence, a foreigner, who knew Mr. H abroad, was asked what he thought of his health: He answered he was very bad, going, going. Being asked more particularly as to his health in three weeks previous, he replied he thought him quite dead question was then put to him by the council to know if Mr. H------ eat of English roast beef: He said no, he chiefly lived on English soup, explanation being demanded, he said, "by English soup, I mean veal punch, which Mr. H----- took in very great quantity."

July 14. *A person at Paris is said to have a timepiece, which by* of a particular spring will go without winding up.

Two new French men of war of the line were launched at St. Malo 21st of last month, five feet longer in keel than any ships of the same their rate, with an additional breadth of beam proportioned, in order carry a superior weight of metal.

They write from Jamaica that two Spanish men of war, one of the other of 50 guns, together with a ship belonging to New London, lost in a gale of wind in the Gulph of Florida, and their crews perished.

It was on Wednesday night reported, at the west end of the town, that orders were the same day sent from the admiralty for four sail of men of the line and two frigates, to be fitted out immediately for the Indies.

What a strange opinion, says a correspondent, must foreign nations of the English from what they read in our public prints! It must naturally that there are such fools and madmen as they would take themselves to be, and be viewed in all the agonies of death, whenever a pound of flesh or pound of tea, a third cuts a rope of selling pack and tow for the amusement of his various countrymen, and, what is still more strange, that these wonders have had the honour of performing before the whole country, to the astonishment and entertainment of all beholders; and to

ſe dives dreams of a crazy boatman, who perſuades himſelf he can ſink a veſſel in a hundred feet water, and remain with her at the bottom of the ſea for 12 hours, and then riſe with her to the top alive and merry, and the wonder of the jolly club; the next paper informs the reader, the nobility, and gentry, that it is to ſay the catalogue in the ſporting calendar, are divided about the feaſibility of the undertaking, that many thouſands are laid on the ſucceſs of it, and the moſt knowing man in the calendar has expended fifteen hundred pounds in building a wooden egg to enclose this addle-pated adventurer; in a few days the ingenious Frenchman reads an account of the veſſel's being ſunk with a man in it as merry as a chirping chicken juſt going to be hatched, that hundreds waited with impatience for 24 hours in expectation of his riſing again, and the great ſpectator from the admiralty, as well as the whole town of Plymouth, were aſtoniſhed that the project ſhould miſcarry!

Laſt ſummer as the late William Hawke, the highwayman, was riding along the Kentiſh road, he met a likely woman, with whom, after ſome converſation, he retired to an adjacent corn field, where they had not long been before they were diſturbed by the appearance of the avaricious farmer, who, in a great rage, inſiſted on ſatisfaction for damage for their beating down his corn: Hawke, after ſome heſitation, put his hand in his pocket, and taking out a guinea, deſired the latter to give him change, when the farmer eagerly ſeized the guinea, and at the ſame time pulled a bag out of his pockets, in which was upwards of 20l. in gold and ſilver, which Hawke no ſooner perceived than he preſented a piſtol, and after robbing him of the whole ſum, mounted his horſe, and rode off with his booty.

Saturday night a man in Oldſtreet Road undertook to eat a ſhoulder of lamb of five pounds, and five cauliflowers, for a wager of two guineas, bedſides bets to the amount of more than forty pounds. The glutton won his wager.

A plan is now in agitation for the better eſtabliſhment and protection of the trade on the African and Guiney coaſts; and we hear a greater naval force is intended in future to be kept in that quarter for that purpoſe.

We hear that one of the vacant blue ribbands, and the lieutenancy of a neighbouring kingdom, have been ſeparately offered to two noble dukes, who are near relations, which were both peremptorily refuſed, the firſt with a ſtout obſervation "that his honour was not low enough to be bound by a garter."

It is ſaid that a noble lord, lately deceaſed, two hours before his death, called up his ſecond ſon, and made it his laſt requeſt that he would renounce gaming, concluding with theſe words: "Permit a dying, affectionate father, Charles, to adviſe you in this; in every thing elſe you are very capable of adviſing yourſelf."

A great perſonage, aſſiſted by ſome of the moſt eminent chiefs of the law, is now abſolutely making a reviſion of the penal laws of this kingdom, which are to be laid before parliament at their next meeting.

July 14. In our proceedings againſt the Americans we ſhould conſider that arbitrary taxation is plunder, authorized by law, and the ſupport and eſſence of tyranny. To conceive what miſery this right of taxation is capable of producing in a provincial government, we need only recollect, that our countrymen in India have, in the ſpace of five or ſix years, by virtue of this right, deſtroyed, ſtarved, and driven away, more inhabitants from Bengal than are to be found at preſent in all our American colonies. This is no exaggeration, but a plain, abſolute matter of fact, collected from the accounts ſent over by governor Haſtings.

It is lamented by every man capable of feeling for the honour of his countrymen that a general emulation prevails among our young nobility to violate morality, inſult juſtice, oppreſs virtue, and degrade the characters of Britons.

On Sunday a dreadful fray began, and continued Monday and Tueſday, between the Engliſh and Iriſh haymakers employed in the neighbourhood of Hyde, Mill Hill, Hendon, and other places adjacent to the Edgware road. The quarrel is ſaid to have ariſen from the circumſtance of the Iriſh working under the uſual wages, and dangerouſly wounding an Engliſh haymaker, which being reſented by his countrymen, who aſſembled in great numbers, unanimouſly drove the Iriſh every where before them. Several on both ſides have been dangerouſly wounded, and a man, woman, and child, are ſaid to have loſt their lives in the confuſion.

B O S T O N, *Auguſt 29.*

THE ſpirit of the people was never known to be ſo great ſince the firſt ſettlement of the colonies as at this time. People in the country, for hundreds of miles, are prepared and determined to DIE or be FREE!

A letter from Brookfield, dated Auguſt 24, ſays: "This day met in this town 26 commiſſioned officers, in colonel Murray's regiment, under their hands reſpectively.

WITH GREAT SECRECY, this morning, half after 4, about 260 troops embarked on board 13 boats at the long wharf, and proceeded up Myſtic river to Temple's farm, where they landed, and went to the powderhouſe in Cambridge, whence they have taken 250 half barrels of powder (the whole ſtore there) which is to be brought to Boſton, and depoſited in the magazine here. A grand manœuvre this! It is ſaid they have alſo ſeized the powder belonging to the town of Charleſtown.

A fire broke out at Salem yeſterday morning, about 2 o'clock, which conſumed 4 or 5 ſhops, occupied by coopers, a blackſmith, &c. together with a large warehouſe, belonging to captain George Dodge, containing a quantity of molaſſes, about 500 buſhels of corn, &c. a great part of which were deſtroyed. Three valuable diſtil houſes, beſides other large buildings, were in imminent danger, but by the vigilance of the inhabitants, with a ſupply of water, they were happily preſerved.

Yeſterday arrived at Marblehead captain Perkins, from Baltimore, with 3000 buſhels of Indian corn, 20 barrels of rye meal, and 21 barrels of bread, ſent by the inhabitants of that place for the benefit of the poor of Boſton, together with 1000 buſhels of corn from Annapolis, ſent in the ſame veſſel, and for the ſame benevolent purpoſe.

We learn from Worceſter, that on Saturday morning laſt there aſſembled on the common, in that town, 1500 people, and made choice of 5 of their number as a committee, viz. Meſſieurs Joſeph Gilbert, John Goulding, Edward Rawſon, Thomas Dennie, and Joſhua Biglow, to wait on the honourable Timothy Paine, eſquire, lately appointed councellor by mandamus from his majeſty, to demand of him ſatisfaction to the people for having qualified himſelf for ſaid office; and having waited on Mr. Paine accordingly, he aſked them what ſatisfaction they wanted: They anſwered, a total reſignation of his office, and deſired him to write it. Upon which he withdrew, and in a few minutes returned to them with what he had wrote, which was a total reſignation of his office, and a promiſe never to ſit again as councellor, unleſs agreeable to charter; he then aſked if that was ſatisfactory? They replied that he muſt wait upon the people, which he thought unreaſonable, after he had complied with their demand; but they ſaid it was in vain; unleſs he made his perſonal appearance, the people would not be ſatisfied; and after their promiſing to protect him from inſult, he waited on them to the body of the people, where Mr. Dennie's reſignation was read, with which numbers were diſſatisfied, requiring that Mr. Paine ſhould read it himſelf, and that with his hat off. He then told the committee that he had complied with all they required, on their promiſing him protection, and that he then called upon them for it; but they gave him to underſtand the people would not be ſatisfied till he complied with their demand, which he did, and was then conducted near to his own houſe by the committee, and diſmiſſed. The people then drew off, thoſe of each town forming a company, and marched for Rutland, the town in which the honourable John Murray, eſquire (another new councellor) reſides. Our informant could give us no farther information how they proceeded.

A correſpondent ſays the province will never reſt while one man, who has accepted any office under the ſanction of the new acts of parliament, is poſſeſſed of any one poſt of power or profit in the country, and until every one of them, by great penitance, obtain forgiveneſs, or leave America, and until all your addreſſers to Hutchenſon have, by humbling themſelves, regained the good-will of the country, and the city of Boſton in particular, or elſe are removed off the continent.

A PROPOSAL from different parts of the country. It is propoſed that an eſtimate ſhould be formed by indifferent people of the value of all the real eſtates in Boſton, that ſo if the eſtates in it ſhould be ſunk in their value by the port bill's continuing to be enforced, or ſhould otherwiſe be ruined by the rage of our common enemies, the country might be able to form a juſt concept of the retribution that ſhould be made to the ſufferers. This does honour to the public virtue of our country.

We hear from Dartmouth, that when brigadier Ruggles paſſed through that town laſt week, he was waited upon at colonel Toby's, where he put up, by a number of people, who deſired him forthwith to depart, which he promiſed he would do; but before he departed, they left marks of reſentment upon his horſe, whoſe mane and tail they cut off, and painted him in a curious manner.

S A L E M, *Auguſt 26.*

ON the 20th of this inſtant printed notifications were poſted up in this town, deſiring the merchants, freeholders, and other inhabitants, to meet at the townhouſe chamber laſt Wedneſday at 9 o'clock in the morning, to appoint deputies to meet at Ipſwich on the 6th of September next, with the deputies of the other towns in the county, to conſider of, and determine on, ſuch meaſures as the late act of parliament, and our other grievances, render neceſſary and expedient. Theſe notifications purported that it was the deſire of the committee of correſpondence that the inhabitants ſhould thus aſſemble. On Wedneſday morning, at 8 o'clock, the governor ſent a requeſt to the committee, that they would meet him at 9 o'clock, telling them he had ſomething of importance to communicate to them. They waited upon him accordingly, and were aſked by him if they avowed thoſe notifications: Being anſwered, that it was known they were poſted by order of the committee, he then deſired them to diſperſe the inhabitants, who being aſſembled by them, they muſt abide all the conſequences. It was anſwered, that the inhabitants being met together, would do what they thought fit, and that the committee could not oblige them to diſperſe. His excellency declared it was an unlawful, ſeditious meeting. It was replied, neither the committee nor the inhabitants ſuppoſed the meeting was contrary even to the act of parliament, much leſs to the laws of the province. The governor returned, I am not going to converſation on the matter; I came to execute the laws, not to diſpute them, and I am determined to execute them; if the people do not diſperſe, the ſheriff will go forth, if he is diſobeyed, and meets reſiſtance, I will ſupport him. The governor had ordered troops to be in readineſs; they prepared accordingly, as if for battle, left their encampment, and marched to the entrance of the town, there halted and loaded, and then about 80 advanced within an eighth of a mile from the townhouſe; but before this movement of the troops was known to the inhabitants, and while the committee were in converſation with the governor, the whole buſineſs of the meeting was tranſacted, being merely to chuſe delegates for the county meeting. After the meeting was over, news came that the troops were on the march; but they were now ordered to return to the camp. Yeſterday Peter Frye, eſquire (by expreſs orders from the governor, as he declared to the committee) iſſued a warrant for arreſting the committee of correſpondence, for unlawfully and ſeditiouſly cauſing the people to aſſemble by that notification, without leave from the governor, in open contempt of the laws, againſt the peace, and the ſtatute in that caſe made and provided. Two of the committee, who were firſt arreſted, recognized, each in one hundred pounds, without ſureties, to appear at the next ſuperior court at Salem, to anſwer to the above mentioned charge. The reſt of the committee, who were arreſted ſome time after, have refuſed to recognize.

N E W Y O R K, *September 5.*

EARLY on Monday morning laſt JOHN JAY, eſquire (without the inhabitants being apprized of his departure) ſet out from this city, to attend the congreſs at Philadelphia; and on Thurſday the 1ſt inſtant the other four delegates took their departure for the like laudable purpoſe.

ISAAC LOW, eſquire, being under the neceſſity of going by way of Powles Hook, was eſcorted to the Ferry Stairs by a conſiderable number of reſpectable inhabitants, with colours flying, muſic playing, and loud huzzas at the end of each ſtreet. When they got down to the river, he, in a very polite manner, took leave of the inhabitants, ſix of whom accompanied him and his lady over, with muſic playing *God ſave the King*. The inhabitants then returned to the coffeehouſe, in order to teſtify the like reſpect to the other three gentlemen viz. JAMES DUANE, PHILIP LIVINGSTON, and JOHN ALSOP, eſquires. About half paſt nine the proceſſion began, and was conducted in like manner as above. When they arrived at the Royal Exchange (at which place they embarked) James Duane, eſquire, in a very affectionate and moving manner, thanked the worthy inhabitants for the honour they had conferred upon them, declaring for his own part, and he had it in command from the whole of his brother delegates, to acquaint them that nothing in their power ſhould be wanting to relieve this once happy, but now aggrieved country. When the gentlemen got under way, they were ſaluted by ſeveral pieces of cannon, mounted on this joyous occaſion, which was anſwered by a greater number from St. George's ferry; theſe teſtimonials, and three huzzas, bid them go and proclaim to all nations, that they, and the virtuous people they repreſent, *dare defend their rights* as PROTESTANT ENGLISHMEN! After the gentlemen had got a little diſtance from town, a conſiderable number went to St. George's Ferry, to celebrate their departure, toaſting the ſalvation of the colonies from that hour; well knowing in whom they have placed the *greateſt confidence* that ever men were entruſted with. There were many loyal, conſtitutional, and ſpirited toaſts drank, ſeaſed with frequent diſcharges of cannon, and attended with this declaration, *that each and every of them ſolemnly avowed they would ſupport, at the riſk of every thing ſacred and dear, ſuch reſolutions as our delegates, in conjunction with thoſe worthy gentlemen of the other colonies, ſhould think neceſſary to adopt for the good of the common cauſe.* The day was concluded with, *God ſave the King.*

September 8. We learn from Morris county, in New Jerſey, that a farmer in that neighbourhood lately killed a worm that meaſured 21 feet, and that it was ſuppoſed it had ten more to come.

Extract of a letter from East Haddam, *dated* September 5.

GENTLEMEN,

"We have juſt now received intelligence, by the return of an expreſs, which was ſent on purpoſe, who informs us that he met ſeveral companies returning, but he ſtill proceeded as far as Lebanon, where he ſaw and received certain intelligence from governor Trumbull's ſons, who went from here, and marched as far as Pomfret, where they had the pleaſure to find that the alarm of an engagement having happened was premature. We rejoice with you, and the reſt of your brethren, on this joyful occaſion. HUMPHREY LYON, for ſelf,

and the committee of correſpondence.

To captain James Hazeltine, and the reſt of the inhabitants of the town of HADDAM.

Yeſterday, by a gentleman juſt arrived from Boſton, we received the following intelligence in a printed hand bill.

The following is a copy of a LETTER ſaid to be wrote by general Brattle to the commander in chief, viz.

CAMBRIDGE, *Auguſt 26, 1774.*

"MR. Brattle preſents his duty to his excellency governor Gage; he apprehends it is his duty to acquaint his excellency from time to time of every thing he hears and knows to be true and is of importance in theſe troubleſome times, which is the apology Mr. Brattle makes for troubling the general with this letter. Captain Minot, of Concord, a very worthy man, this minute informed Mr. Brattle that there had been repeatedly made preſſing applications to him to warn his company to meet at one minute's warning, equipped with arms and ammunition, according to law; he had conſtantly denied them, adding, if he did not gratify them he ſhould be conſtrained to quit his farms and town. Mr. Brattle told him he had better do that than loſe his life and be hanged for a rebel. He obſerved that many captains had done it, though not in the regiment to which he belongs, which was and is under colonel Eliſha Jones, but in a neighbouring regiment.

Mr. Brattle begs leave humbly to quere, whether that it would not be beſt that there ſhould not be one commiſſion officer of the militia in the province.

This morning the ſelect men of Medford came and received their town ſtock of powder, which was in the arſenal on Quarry Hill, ſo that there is now therein the king's powder only, which ſhall remain there as a ſacred depoſitum till ordered out by the captain general.

To his excellency general Gage, &c. &c."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, *dated* September 2.

"In conſequence of the foregoing letter a party of 250 regulars ſet out early yeſterday morning to ſecure and bring away the powder alluded to, which was effected without loſs or damage. At the ſame time a party of 30 are ſaid to have ſeized two field pieces belonging to the Cambridge regiment of militia. The report of this manœuvre, exaggerated no doubt in the country, brought this morning, on Cambridge common, at leaſt 3000 people from different parts of the country, in order to learn the truth of the matter. They were unarmed, and demanded the public reſignation of two counſellors, inhabitants of Cambridge, which was complied with; and after chuſing ſeveral perſons to ſtop the great numbers coming in from the diſtant parts, ſaid to be many thouſands, and being ſatisfied that the governor had ſeized only the king's powder, they peaceably diſperſed. You cannot conceive what an uneaſy day we have had, from the different reports circulated in this town, ſome of which were of the moſt alarming nature, and by credulous people eaſily ſwallowed. But I can find nothing new, unleſs it be the ſtrengthening the guards at the entrance of the town. It is ſaid the governor is determined not to riſk any troops in the country till he is reinforced, being apprehenſive of their loſs from the amazing number and fury of our people, who are all provided with arms and ammunition, &c."

We learn from the Boſton papers that the gentlemen ſummoned to ſerve on the grand and petty juries under the parliamentary eſtabliſhment have unanimouſly refuſed to be ſworn, and that after many difficulties, have obtained, and returned to them, the papers which they the court received, read, and returned to them, the papers which they had brought and ſigned, containing the reaſons of their refuſal, grounded on the impeachment of the chief juſtice by the aſſembly of this province, and the act of parliament for the diſſolution of their charter.

Extract of a letter from London, *dated* July 16.

"I received your's, and it afforded me great ſatisfaction to hear that you are ſo well determined in all the colonies; but a report prevails in London that New York will not aſſiſt Boſton, for they conſider them as a ſet of refractory rebels, &c. The lord mayor, high ſheriff, and common council, have done all in their power to ſave themſelves and you, but their only hopes are now that you will ſave them by preſerving yourſelves. As the honour and ſafety of all America are at ſtake, I hope in God that you may act with fidelity to each other, by which means you will convince the world that you are worthy the privileges you enjoy. America ſeems to be the only place where public honeſty and public virtue are to be found on earth; all other places are ſunk into a ſtate of abject diſtreſs and bondage. The very thoughts of your congreſs alarm your enemies more than every thing elſe. It is expected that they will remonſtrate againſt the Canada bill, &c. Captain B———— wrote a letter to his friend in London that has alarmed them conſiderably. The king has ſeen it, and it is intended to buy him off. They hope to ſilence every body of any influence by ſuch vile means; but I truſt they will be diſappointed."

PHILADELPHIA, *September 12.*

Extract of a letter from a very reſpectable character in London *to a gentleman in this city, dated* July 5, 1774.

THE preſent ſtate of political affairs furniſhes nothing leſs diſagreeable than my laſt informed. The Quebec bill, we apprehend, will produce the moſt diſtreſſing jealouſies among the proteſtant inhabitants of that country, and, indeed, of all America. With us the ſtauncheſt friends to the Hanoverian ſucceſſion have not ſcrupled publicly to pronounce it the moſt daring ſtretch of the prerogative of the crown, and the moſt ſinful violation of the rights of a free people that the annals of Britain, or any other nation in the world, record. Enclosed you have the addreſs and petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons, of this city, to his majeſty, which is conſidered one of the grandeſt and moſt ſpirited addreſſes ever handed to a throne, ſo much that many hundreds of them, elegantly framed and glazed, have been purchaſed as houſhold pictures by the nobility, gentry, &c. to tranſmit to future ages the virtuous ſincerity, and honeſt boldneſs, of ſo reſpectable a body of men. The ſpirit of prophecies is now become current here, and we have too much reaſon to fear that ſome preſage, of dreadful import, will, ere long, be realized. Very much, all, indeed, depend on the hardihood and public virtue of the Americans. If the brave Boſtonians maintain theirs, at this trying juncture, all will be well; for *their conduct* will furniſh a criterion whereby to regulate government here, in a judgment of the ſucceſs of the iniquitous meaſures they purpoſe adopting throughout America. It is ſtrongly imagined that many preſſes, I mean printing preſſes, in the colonies, are at preſent fettered by *golden chains*, ſent over by the miniſtry for that purpoſe. One or two to the northward of you have been publicly mentioned; but as a little time muſt diſcover the truth or falſity of this ſuſpicion, I ſhall forbear entering into particulars. The public prints from your city, as well as thoſe from Virginia, are in admired requeſt with all ranks of people, except the tools of deſpotiſm; but in ſhort the miniſtry ſucceed in the enterprizes they have already undertaken, with reſpect to the colonies, you will aſſuredly be robbed of that darling privilege, the freedom of the preſs; for effecting which, a ſcheme, I am well informed, is now agitating in cabinet, upon a new plan, lately hatched by a certain lord, whoſe name is always oppoſite to the ſun in its meridian, and who has publicly declared that he is determined ſtrenuouſly to oppoſe the meridian of your glory in the weſtern world."

Extract of another letter from London.

"As to news, we are daily exacting it from your ſide the water. The meaſures purſued here make every friend of liberty tremble; for what has been done with regard to the colonies is only a ſpecimen of what probably will be enforced at *home*, and, indeed, there have been too many ſimilar inſtances. It is truly aſtoniſhing that the nobility and gentry of England ſhould concur in them as they have done. The ſetting aſide antient eſtabliſhments and charters, which were held ſacred, taxing and levying ſubſidies, forcing money from the pockets of a people without their conſent, authorizing the civil or French laws and trials without jury, judgment reſting wholly in the capricious breaſt of the judge, the creature of the tyrant, robbing men of their *perſonal* rights, by taking away the *habeas corpus*, fitting their conſciences by eſtabliſhing a prieſtly popiſh religion, giving the whole nomination, choice, rule, management, and power, into the arbitrary, deſpotic hands, of the crown, could never have been conceived, and ought never to have been eſtabliſhed by Engliſhmen. See the influences of offices, places, and penſions! How totally dependent on the crown are thoſe who ought to be the guardians of the people's liberties! I cannot omit ſaying, that however violent and abuſive ſome may be againſt the Americans, you find there are others who think differently. The Boſtonians, and the whole colony of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, are cruelly uſed, deprived of their natural rights and liberties. The revenue to be eſtabliſhed is only a proviſion for myrmidons, placemen, and penſioners, deſpotically diſpoſed of among tools and dependents, as *here* where continual deputations advance, and encreaſe the power of the miniſtry, and influence of the crown and prerogative. Witneſs what is done in Ireland with their ſtamp act; our Eaſt India company alſo, which is now wholly under the thumb of adminiſtration, their charter broke in upon; witneſs the refuſal of the reaſonable requeſt of the petitioning clergy, and continuing the cruel, unjuſt penal laws, againſt the diſſenters; Weſtminſter ſpecial juries under undue influence in all crown cauſes; for every independent man will endeavour to edge off, and get himſelf excuſed if poſſible, to prevent being ſhut up with a majority of determined courtiers, indirectly biaſſed on the crown ſide. Thus the edges of our liberty are paring away, and the foundations ſapping, and we are going the way of other nations.

"The independent man, who is at eaſe, quietly enjoying the repoſe his circumſtances entitle him to, cannot but be apprehenſive of danger, when ſuch meaſures are perpetrated; he cannot help fearing that the loweſt power of court and time ſerving paraſites ſhould overbear and oppreſs him by inequitable and unjuſt laws and arbitrary mandates, whilſt the cruel hand of military force deſpoil and rob him both of his property and his freedom; ſee the recent inſtances of Sweden, Poland, Dantzick, &c. May a noble and generous courage inſpire the friends of liberty, in ſupport of the natural rights of mankind, as well here as with you!"

Extract of a letter from New York, *dated* September 7.

"Captain Webſter is juſt now arrived from Newport. With him came paſſenger a gentleman from Boſton, which place he left on Saturday laſt, and declares that every thing was peaceable and quiet."

WILLIAMSBURG.

F R I D A Y, *September 23.*

THE northern poſt, who arrived this afternoon, has brought nothing material more than what we before received by a private hand, which we have given our readers pretty fully. Lord Chatham's ſpeech is at laſt publiſhed, and, as we before ſuggeſted, he has proved himſelf ſtill that able and earneſt advocate for the rights of America which he formerly did, notwithſtanding the *paltry inſinuations* of a *few*, who would injure the moſt perfect character under Heaven to anſwer a private end.

The Peter, captain Lang, in ſeven weeks from Glaſgow, in arrived in James river.

To be SOLD, *at the late dwelling of the late Mrs.* Tate, *in* Jockey's Neck, *on* Thurſday *the 20th of* September,

ALL the HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, with the ſtock of CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS, and SHEEP. The houſhold furniture conſiſts of valuable beds well furniſhed, neat chairs, tables, and deſks, with many other articles too tedious to mention. There are among the cattle ſeveral yoke of work ſteers, and many extraordinary milch cows. Alſo will be ſold, at the ſame time, a CHARIOT. Credit will be allowed till the 25th of *April*, 1775, for all ſums above twenty ſhillings, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity; all debts that are not diſcharged at the above mentioned time, to carry intereſt from the date of the bonds. The ſale will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning.

NORFOLK, *September* 15, 1774.

I DO hereby give notice that the partnerſhip of *Hargraves* and *Orange* is diſſolved by mutual agreement, Mr. *Hargraves* having purchaſed my part of the ſtock, and has taken the whole on himſelf. Thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid concern are deſired to apply to Mr. *Hargraves*. (3) WILLIAM ORANGE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, lying on *Byrd Creek*, in *Goochland* county, on *Saturday* the 9th of *July*, SAMUEL GREGORY, alias NAILING, an apprentice, about 18 years of age, ſwarthy complexion, thin viſage, grey eyes, a down, inſidious look, ſhews his teeth much when he laughs, has ſhort ſandy coloured hair, round ſhouldered, and ſtoops in his walk; had on an ozenbrig ſhirt and trowſers. I have been credibly informed he went to *Loudoun* county, or ſome of the counties adjacent. I expect he will employ himſelf in the carpenter's buſineſs, as he has been in that branch for 3 years paſt. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have FIVE POUNDS.

tf TURNER ANDERSON

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Nanſemond* county, near *Suffolk* town, a negro woman named MILLA, who has been abſent ever ſince the year 1768; ſhe has a ſcar upon the back part of each of her hands, near her little fingers, and another on the top of one of her feet, is about 4 feet 6 inches high, and about 20 years old. I am told ſhe has been in *Norfolk*; and I am alſo informed that at the houſe of Mr. *Thomas Hoſk*, between *Rappahannock* and *Potowmack* rivers, there is a woman that calls herſelf free *Milla*, who may probably be the ſame. TEN POUNDS will be given to the perſon who will bring her to

JOHN HARRISON, junior.

TAKEN up, in *Southampton*, a black horſe, about 4 feet 2 inches high, near 12 years old, branded on the near buttock in the form of a heart, and has the ſcar of a fiſtula. Poſted, and appraiſed to SIX POUNDS.

LUCY TAYLOR.

THERE is remaining in *Byrd's* warehouſe, *Henrico* county, a hogſhead of TOBACCO, marked MWG, No. 1, weighing 912 groſs, 107 tare, 805 neat. The owner's name is not known. It was inſpected *July* 1, in the year 1771, and will be ſold according to law, if no owner claims it within the limited time.

4 SAMUEL and ROBERT PRICE.

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned from HAWKING or FOWLING upon *Martin's Swamp*, in *Cheſterfield* county; as alſo from FISHING therein. 5 RICHARD RANDOLPH.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, about the 20th of *April* laſt, a mulatto fellow named PETER BROWN, a painter by trade, but can do carpenter's work; he is 35 or 40 years of age, of a dark complexion, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlim made, has a thin viſage, ſeveral of his upper foreteeth are out, is fond of ſinging, which he can do very well, and is a remarkable fine whiſtler. The ſaid fellow has ſeveral ſuits of cloaths, therefore I cannot deſcribe his dreſs. He was ſome years paſt tried for a robbery, but obtained the governor's pardon, on ſuffering one year's impriſonment; after that he was ſold to Mr. *John Fox*, of *Gloceſter*, with whom he lived one or two years; he then run away, and paſſed for a free man in the counties of *King William*, *Caroline*, and *Hanover*, where he was taken up and brought home. As he has a wife at Mr. *Benjamin Harrod's*, it is likely he may be lurking in that neighbourhood; and as ſhe was raiſed in *Peterſburg*, it is probable he may be about there. Whoever will take up the ſaid runaway, and deliver him to me, at *Oſborne's*, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. All perſons are forbid harbouring or carrying him out of the colony.

PETERFIELD TRENT.

STAYED from the ſubſcriber, the 10th of *May* laſt, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, not branded, has a mealy noſe, thick mane, and long ſwitch tail, ſtrong made, has good courage, paces, trots, and gallops. THIRTY SHILLINGS will be given to any perſon that will deliver her to the ſubſcriber, in *King & Queen*, or to Mr. *David Anderſon*, junior, merchant in *Louiſa*, where ſhe was bred.

3 MATTHEW ANDERSON, junior.

COMMITTED to *Spotſylvania* gaol a negro man, about 30 years of age, named MOSES, ſays he is a free man, and that he ſerved part of his time with one *John Arnold*, in *Hanover* county, againſt whom he commenced ſuit for his freedom, but before it was determined, he was attached by *Garland Anderſon* and *Samuel Temple*, of the ſame county, and then made his elopement from them. Any perſon proving his property, and paying charges, may have him, otherwiſe I ſhall proceed as the law directs. JACOB WHITLER, gaoler.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a bay mare, about 10 years old, 4 feet 5 inches high, a large ſtar in her forehead, and has a white ſtreak leading towards her noſe, two of her feet white, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock I C. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

WILLIAM AKIN.

TAKEN up, in *Spotſylvania*, a black ſteer, with two crops and an underkeel in the right ear, and a hole in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 15s. () MARY PENN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 6, 1774.

I BEG leave to inform the public, and particularly thoſe gentlemen who were pleaſed to take my ſubſcription papers to their reſpective counties, to raiſe a ſmall ſum of money for the encouragement of making SALT, that after viewing many places on this and the other ſide of the bay, and on the ſea coaſt of the *Eaſtern Shore*, I have now fixed on a convenient ſpot, on that coaſt, for erecting proper works; and as nothing more can be done on my part without money, I muſt beg the favour of them to forward ſuch ſums, as they may be able to collect, to *Robert Carter Nicholas*, eſquire, who is ſo kind as to take the trouble of receiving and paying the money out to me. Proper ſecurity ſhall be lodged in his hands for any ſum that I may draw. The certainty of being able to make ſalt as good as any whatever is hardly to be doubted, from the ſeveral experiments which I have made, and which are pretty fully certified by gentlemen of veracity, whoſe certificates will be lodged in the hands of Mr. *Nicholas*. The gentlemen will readily ſee the neceſſity I am under of requeſting ſpeedy aſſiſtance, when I inform them that I have for ſome time paſt devoted my whole attention to this buſineſs, and given over every purſuit from whence my family might have derived any advantage, and that, in order to put the works in as great a forwardneſs as it was in my power, I have incurred a conſiderable expence, and been obliged to contract for ſome of the neceſſary materials.

JAMES TAIT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 6, 1774.

MR. TAIT having produced to me a ſample of ſalt made on the *Eaſtern Shore*, together with a certificate of a gentleman of unqueſtionable credit, I have no doubt, with proper encouragement, of his ſucceeding in his propoſed ſcheme, from which it ſeems highly probable that this country will reap the greateſt advantage: I ſhall, therefore, moſt chearfully comply with his requeſt, and take great pleaſure in contributing every thing in my power towards carrying it into execution.

RO. C. NICHOLAS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 2, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber, who is immediately going for *England*, deſires all perſons indebted to him, by bond or otherwiſe, to pay what they owe to Mr. *Robert Prentis*, of this city, who is properly empowered as attorney for (3) GEORGE PITT.

TAKEN up, near *Occoquon*, in *Fairfax*, a bay mare colt, about 3 or 4 years old, about 13 hands high, trots and paces, and has neither mark or brand. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. 10s.

GILBERT ROWLAND.

THE ſubſcriber has now for ſale, at the falls called *Elliſon's*, or at *Warwick*, on *James* river, a large quantity of PIT COAL, very fine either for grates or ſmiths work, and ſhall be glad to ſupply any perſon, at either place, at the uſual prices, which are 10d. per buſhel at *Warwick*, and 6d. at the pits, ready caſh; however, a few months credit will make but little difference, provided good merchants notes are given, punctually to be ſettled at the time agreed on. Thoſe gentlemen from below, who may favour me with their orders, are deſired to lodge them with Mr. *Daniel Weiſiger*, who lives at the ſpot, and, as formerly, will be punctual in complying with them.

3 FRANCIS SMITH, junior.

WARWICK, *September* 1, 1774.

THE ſtore here, of late kept by me on account of Meſſieurs *Dreghorn, Murdoch*, and company, of *Glaſgow*, is now in the charge of my brother *David Leitch*, and the ſaid company's ſtore in *Prince Edward* county, hitherto managed by Mr. *Henry Banſkin Lightfoot*, is under the direction of Mr. *John Graham*. The buſineſs of the ſtores will, on the ſame account, be proſecuted ſo far to their uſual extent as the ſituation of public affairs will admit. The debts due to this ſtore I continue to collect, and thoſe contracted with Mr. *Lightfoot* will remain with him for the ſame purpoſe. It will be deemed obliging in thoſe whoſe accounts are open, and inconvenient to diſcharge, immediately to cloſe them by bond, or ſuch ſpecialty as may be approved of.

(3) JOHN LEITCH.

JAMES HALDANE,
COPPERSMITH AND BRASSFOUNDER,
in CHURCH STREET, *near the* CHURCH, NORFOLK,
CONTINUES TO CARRY ON HIS BUSINESS AS USUAL,

MAKES and ſells all ſorts of COPPER WORK, viz. ſtills, brewing coppers, ſugar boilers, fullers and hatters coppers, braſs mill work, capuchin plate warmers, tea kitchins, all ſorts of ſhip, fiſh, and waſh kettles, ſtew pans, *Dutch* ovens, tea kettles, ſauce pans, coffee and chocolate pots, &c. at the moſt reaſonable rates. He gives the beſt prices for old copper, braſs, pewter, or lead.

*** Thoſe who are ſo obliging as to favour me with their employ in the mending or tinning old work, may depend on having them ſoon done, and in the neateſt and compleateſt manner. 5

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt bidder, on* Thurſday *the* 29*th of* September, *if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, on the premiſes*,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in the lower end of *Brunſwick* county, at *Taylor's* bridge, containing by eſtimation 8 or 900 acres, but which ſhall be ſurveyed before the day of ſale, and the exact quantity aſcertained. There are 4 or 500 acres of this tract fine rich low grounds on *Meherrin* river, and exceedingly well adapted for *Indian* corn, wheat, or tobacco, as alſo for raiſing of hogs, there having been conſiderable quantities of pork ſold from this plantation for ſeveral years paſt. It has plenty of timber upon it, with land enough cleared to work 10 or 12 hands, and is convenient to church and mill. One half the purchaſe money to be paid next *April*, and a reaſonable credit will be allowed for the remainder, on giving bond, and approved ſecurity, to

SAMUEL S. M'CROSKEY.

3

*** The greateſt part of the ſtock, utenſils, &c. belonging to the ſaid plantation, will be ſold at the ſame time and place.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing upwards of 3000 acres, in the county of *Richmond*, upon *Rappahannock* river, oppoſite to the ſeat of *Robert Beverley*, eſquire, extending more than 2 miles upon the river; the land is extremely well timbered, a great part of it lies well, and is equal to any in that part of the country. There are alſo, beſide the quantity of dry land above mentioned, between 4 and 500 acres of valuable marſh, which may eaſily be reclaimed; a large water courſe running through the greateſt part of the tract affords a conſiderable quantity of rich, valuable meadow land, and a good mill ſeat. There are alſo ſeveral delightful ſituations for a gentleman's ſeat, commanding extenſive proſpects up and down the river, where the greateſt plenty of fiſh and fowl are to be had. A part of the tract is in poſſeſſion of ſeveral tenants at will, ſome of whom pay from 20l to 25l. annual rent for 100 acres. It will be ſold (and may be entered upon next Chriſtmas) either together, or in parcels, by private bargain, at any time before the 10th of *October*, and if not diſpoſed of before that time (of which notice ſhall be publiſhed in this gazette) it will then be offered for public ſale, upon the premiſes, on the 3d *Monday* in *November*. Twelve or 15 months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond, with good ſecurity; to bear intereſt from the 25th of *December*, if the purchaſe money is not paid agreeable to the contract. The terms will be made known to thoſe who incline to purchaſe privately, and the lands ſhewn, if required, and an undoubted title made, by the ſubſcriber, living in *Weſtmoreland* county.

10‖ c 10 oct. WILLIAM BERNARD.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Auguſt* 9, 1774.

A PERSON of the name of *William Foſter Croſby* having procured a recommendation to me, I lent him, the 19th of laſt month, my SINGLE CHAIR and a MARE to viſit captain *John Lee*, on *Rappahannock*, to whom he ſaid he was recommended, to return in four days at the moſt; but not hearing of him ſince, except that he had miſtaken his way, and got to *Richmond*, on *James* river, and colonel *William Fleming's*, in *Cumberland* county, I am obliged to take this method of recommending him to all honeſt men, as a profound knave. Such a flagrant act of injuſtice, accompanied with ſuch ingratitude to me, will no doubt engage every gentleman to endeavour to ſtrip him of the price of his villainy: But I will gladly pay FORTY SHILLINGS to have my mare and chair detained till I can ſend for them, or FIVE POUNDS to be delivered here. As the knave is young, I *had rather he ſhould turn from his wickedneſs and live!*

He is about twenty, of ſlim and genteel make, and fair complexion, rather pale and foul ſkin, black hair, very long, and clubbed like a *macaroni!* He is exceeding vain, boaſts much of his learning, particularly of geography, and profeſſes teaching the claſſics, muſic, dancing, and fencing; he grins much when he laughs, which he often does at his own wit. His dreſs was ſhabby; I believe, one only coat, formerly a pale blue, or ſea green, the cuffs of which have been lately let down, and the original colour makes a remarkable ring round his arm. He paſſed on my friend, as from *New England*, and ſaid he intended to viſit *Virginia*, in his way to *Charleſtown, South Carolina*, in order from *New England* to ſee the country; expecting here ſome ſupplies he had ordered from *New England*.

I cannot recollect whether the mare has any brand or fleſh marks; ſhe is about 14 hands and a half high, half blooded, well made, rather round, a cheſnut bay, with a full long bob tail, and hog mane, very ſmall feet, and ſhod before, trots very nimbly, and remarkably low. The carriage of the chair is new, the ſprings and axletree are iron, the body is painted green, with the initials of my name on the back, in a double cypher, in blue letters, in a gilt ground; it has been new lined, and has now a carpet bottom; but I ſuſpect he will quit the chair for a ſaddle

He borrowed a SILVER WATCH, quite new, made by *Thomas Walker*, of *Fredericksburg*, who will, I preſume, give ſomething to recover it. tf JAMES MERCER.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Charles City*, on the 29th of *Auguſt*, a likely fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, denies he has any maſter, and has paſſed for ſeveral years as a free man, under the name of *Doctor Dick*. The owner, if any, is deſired to take him away, and pay charges. 3 STITH GREGORY.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle, Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Pruym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſon* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Malatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Greenwood, Ritſon*, and *Marſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robert Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 10 or 12 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherſt county, whereon are ſeveral plantations and improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for ſale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a ſtone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILL-STONES, which mill has for two years paſt got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is ſituated on a never failing ſtream. The land will be ſhewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, intereſt being paid for the ſecond year, and alſo for the firſt, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaſer. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved ſecurity being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the ſubſcriber. Six per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any perſon would chuſe to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near ſome navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.

FOR SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of land, lying on Deep Creek, in Louiſa, about 45 miles of Richmond town, and is exceeding good land, well watered by Deep Creek, and a large branch thereof, which runs through the middle of the land, and affords a large quantity of rich meadow ground. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the land, and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living near it. tf 1* GEORGE MERIWETHER.

To be SOLD, at public auction, at Weſtmoreland court-houſe, on Tueſday the 27th day of September, being Weſtmoreland court day,

TWENTY very likely VIRGINIA born SLAVES. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of November following, on giving bond and good ſecurity. The bonds to bear intereſt from the date, if not punctually diſcharged.

tdf RICHARD PARKER.

TO BE RENTED,
FROM YEAR TO YEAR, OR FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
BELVOIR,

THE beautiful ſeat of the honourable George William Fairfax, eſquire, lying upon Potowmack river, in Fairfax county, about 14 miles below Alexandria. The manſion houſe is of brick, two ſtory high, with four convenient rooms and a large paſſage upon the lower floor, five rooms and a paſſage on the ſecond, and a ſervants hall and cellars below; convenient offices, ſtables, and coach houſe, adjoining, as alſo a large and well furniſhed garden, ſtored with great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which theſe improvements are, and which contains near 2000 acres (ſurrounded, in a manner, by navigable water) are ſeveral valuable fiſheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or ſeparately, as ſhall be found moſt convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Waſhington, who lives near the premiſes, or of me, in Berkeley county,

tf FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

NORFOLK, April 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of veſſels will be wanted this ſummer to bring about 6000 tons of ſtone from Mr. Brooke's quarry, on Rappahannock, and land the ſame on Cape Henry, for the light-houſe. Any perſon inclinable to engage in ſuch work are deſired to treat with Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall, and Thomas Newton, junior, eſquires. The directors of the light houſe will alſo be glad to purchaſe one or two flat bottomed veſſels from 80 to 120 tons burthen.

tf BASSETT MOSELEY.

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

For SALE,

A TRACT of land, on Charles river, York county, containing about 600 acres, part of which is marſh, that may be drained with very little expence. The ſituation of this place is very convenient for a family, as it lies upon a river that abounds with oyſters and fine fiſh, particularly ſheepſheads; it is within 200 yards of a mill, and 2 miles of the church. My reaſon for ſelling it is, my having bought a tract of land more convenient to me. Whoever inclines to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, in York town.

THOMAS NELSON, junior.

WANTED for the lighthouſe directors eight ſecond-hand ANCHORS, nearly a thouſand weight each. Any perſon having ſuch for ſale are deſired to make their terms known to the ſubſcriber in Norfolk.

t. f. BASSETT MOSELEY.

YORK town, June 9, 1773.

THE ſubſcribers being very ſolicitous to comply with the will of their teſtator, the late Honourable William Nelſon, deſire that all perſons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as ſpeedy payments as poſſible. Thoſe who have accounts open on his books, and who cannot immediately diſcharge the balances, are deſired to give their bonds. This requeſt is the more neceſſary, as moſt of the legacies bequeathed by the teſtator are to be paid in ſterling money, and he has directed that his younger ſons fortunes ſhall be placed out at intereſt upon undoubted ſecurities, ſo ſoon as it can be done. Thoſe who have any demands are deſired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON, | HUGH NELSON,
THOMAS NELSON, junr | RO. C. NICHOLAS.

b